Ever it is as the years' glide by
That some, in their vain repining.
Be wail the loss of the olden times
When kindler suns were shining.

They see in to-day no virtuous soul; And, clad in the raiment of sorrow. They shut the doors of their aching hearts. And, sighing, turn from to-morrow.

They have no faith in the human heart,-In its generous deed and action, Belleving it firmer bound each day In the fetters of selfish faction

They say that the man is a hardened wretch-Is a lost abandoned creature: He giving the reins to sin and crime They give to the ages feature,

How dark are the picture's crimson dyes! Did the pen of truth but trace it. Well might we manile our heads in grief Till pity herself efface it.

But in the scheme of the great I Am-Is God in His wisdom erring? Man is commissioned to lead the van Redemption's gifts conferring.

When at the last a sinful world Shall own the work of salvation, His brow shall wear, as its conqueror, The laurels of coronation.

And, true to the Master's high command, He leads where the altars, blazing, Illumine the mountain's lofty peaks, Where the eye of faith is gazing.

With vision turned to the beacon light The summit be nears, though slowly: His march is over the mangled forms Of creeds and dogmas unholy. And ever the world itself moves on To this mark of high endeavor,— its charlots glittering blades of steel

The ranks of oppression sever. Before them fall the proud and the great— The kings of their own appointing. Whose heads are moist with the liquid drops

The chair of Empire's fallen state is robed in its laded glory; The haughty heart of the sceptred one Feats low neath the ermine gory.

The conquering tread of the people's might Over tyranny's grave is sounding,

he choas of wnose shattered realms. Into freedom's form is rounding. The chains are broken that bound the slave, The oppressed exult, discerning Hope's radiant star, like a signal blaze

O'er the surges of darkness burning. Aiready the gates of morning glow With the sunbeam's golden splendor:— The shield of the vanishing night is pierced

With its lances tall and slender. In lieu of the midnight's rayless gloom That brooded once o'er the ages

Behold the heralding flame of day-The flash of the printed pages!

And soon through the orient's azure bars The day shall glitter resplendent, Flooding the world that slumbers below With a light, indeed, transcendent. GREENCASTEE, IND., March 11, 1874.

CHAPPAQUA DAYS.

HINTS FROM GREELEY'S HOME. THE GREAT EDITOR GOSSIPS ABOUT HIS

"The story of a summer," is an artless and of entertaining series of every day pictures of domestic life at Chappaqua, the home of Horace Greeley, by his sister's daughter, for a boy farmer or a printer's apprentice to dispatches reached the president, he seemed Miss Cecilia Cleveland. The author is a sixteen or seventeen, possessed she throws into the sketches of uncle's favorite retreat, all the sentiment of girlhood, sobered by the skillful touch of mature discrimination. The surroundings of the place, the every days doings of the Misses Greeley, the strange letters which they received from utter strangers from all parts of the country containing offers of marriage, requests for pecuniary assistance and innumerable other messages; the people who came to see the family, incidents in the life of Mr. Greeley, as related by his sister; all these are described with the utmost minuteness. The book is written in almost too simple a style and its perusal seems very much like reading another person's letters. One good effect of the volume will be the dispelling of a vast number of myths which have been built up on the boyhood and personal manners of Mr. Greeley. To the great army of admirers of Mr. Greeley, the little book will be of great interest, and to those who care to read it, some sketches will be a better introduction than columns of criticism. Here is a picture of the day at Chappaqua: At half past 8 a little hand-bell, silver in material and tone, summous us to the breakfast room. This room is on the ground floor, and is one of the prettiest in the house. Four windows give us an extended view of our Dame Chatelaine's sloping meadows and wooded hills, and the carriage read winding off toward the pine grove and the house in the We have several pictures on the walls-first a portrait of my dear uncle; a boyish face, with fair hair. deep blue eyes, and an expression angelic in sweetness. No one would imagine it to be the face of a married man, but it was painted, mamma says, when he was thirty years old. Two large and admirable photographs, taken early last summer, hang opposite it. A striking contrast they are to the pensive, fragile, blonde boy; these are impressed with the vigor and mental and physical activity of his busy life, but the broad, intellectual brow, and the almost divine expression that plays about the mouth, are the same in each. Breakfast is followed by a turn upon the piazza, a little stroll to the spring, near which delicious wild strawberries nestle in a background of sweet clover, bright buttercups and fielddaisies, or a game of croquet under the

"After the sun has dried the dew." Then we separate, each to our own room and our different occupations.

But it is already 1 o'clock and dinner hour. The afternoon passes much like the morning. We have letters to write, and much reading aloud. I have two books in proture is bathed in the last ruddy flush of day, brother." and during the seft gray hour that succeeds it. I must heed the prediction of chills to all who Indulge. The evening is always devoted to music. Both Ida and Gabrielle are very fond of the piano, and Ida is rapidly becoming quite proficient of the divine art. She commenced the stddy of music when a little child under an excellent teacher, and also took lessons while in boarding school; but one studies the piano under difficulties while in the court of difficulties while in the court of the size of that recently made by Alvin be taken from one's recreation time or from some other lessons. Our triends will re-rytown, N. Y. If the experiment proves as and during the soft gray hour that succeed

the Sacre Cour until this spring she has never opened the plane. Now, however, she practices regularly and conscientiously, and brings to her music all the enthusiasm of her loving nature and the intelligence of ber superior mind; consequently when her fingers are well trained I shall expect to see her a thoughtful and brilliant pianist.

HORACE GREELEY'S YOUTH. Here is a conversation between Miss Gabrielle Greeley, the youngest daughter of Mr. Greeley, and Mrs. Cleveland, the mother of Miss. Cecilia: "Auntie, is it possible," said Gabrielle, indignantly running into manima's room with an open volume in her hand, "that papa was as homely and awkward when a boy and young man, as the writer describes him? 'Tow-head,' 'gawky,' 'plain,' and 'clownish,' are some of the writer describes him? 'Tow-head,' Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the poplar on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the popular on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the popular on the sullen ridge, Cold glooms the spectral mill above the flood; the writer popular and the creeping thyme; Bare shakes the popular and the creeping the creeping thyme; Bar her hand, "that papa was as homely and

the most complimentary epithets applied to him. He is described as 'having white hair | And lightnings strike the darkness of the woodwith a tinge of orange at the ends,' and as 'eating as if for a wager,' while grandpa, No bloom of dewy morn, No freshly-biossomed thorn, the writer says, was so poor that papa had Goddens the importunings of sad eyes; to walk bare-footed over thistles, without a jacket, and in trousers cut with an utter disregard of elegance of fit, and it was remarked that they were always short in the legs, while one was invariably shorter than the other. Was it possible that grandpapa could not afford an inch more of cloth to make poor papa's trousers of equal length, and was it true that papa never had but two shirts at a time until he came to New York, and that he never had any gloves? When he was an apprentice in Portland every one used to pity him, Mr. — says, as he walked shivering to The Spectator office on cold winter days, thinly clad, and with his gloveless hands thrust into his pockets to protect them from being frostbitten!"

"My child, you overwhelm me with your questions," said mamma. "Let me take them singly, and I will do my best to refute this writer's unpleasant statements.

"First, as to personal appearance. You say he styles your papa 'plain' as a boy. That is absurd, for his features, like mother's, were as perfect as a piece of Grecian sculpture. 'Towhead' is also a misstatement, Brother's hair never was at any time tow color, and the tinge of orange at the end existed only in the author's imagination. Tow color, you know, is a sort of dirty white or gray; whereas brother's hair, until he was thirty year old, was like Raffies, pure white. After that time it commenced to change to pale gold color, which never, however, deepened into orange. What was your next uestion, my dear?"

"About papa's wardrobe," said Gabrielle, her cheeks still flushed with excitement, were you indeed so miserably poor, aun-

failed." said mamma, firmly, "but we were by no means reduced to abjectness. I can never remember the time, in our poorest days, when the boys had not, besides their brown linen working shirts, cotton shirts for Sunday, and father bis 'fine shirt,' to wear to church and visiting. Your papa was dressed suitably for our station in lifeneither better nor worse than the sons of neighbors in our circumstances. As for going barefoot, all the country boys at that "THE STORY OF A SUMMER"-A NIECE OF time did so during the summer months, your papa was not an exception. You speak of his gloveless hands. I never saw a pair kid gloves worn by farmers while we lived in Vermont Pennsylvania; and certainly they would have been very inappropriate wear; but brother was always, both at home and at Poultney, supplied with warm wool-en mittens, of mother's kniting. As for the rare gifts of beauty and culture, cut of his trowsers, I am surprised that any sensible author should use so unfit a word as 'elegance' in speaking of a poor farmer's clotning. I told you the other day that our wardrobe for every day wear was spun, woven, and made by mother, and it is not to be expected that home-made coats and trowwarm and comfortable, That brother's trowsers were always short, and especially in one leg, is an absurd fabrication. The story may perhaps have risen from some one who remembers his lameness in Poultney. when he acquired the habit of dragging one leg a little after the other, and that style of walking may have apparently shortened one of the trowser legs. Have you anything

else to ask, little one?" "Yes; auntie," said Gabrielle, smiling at mamma's methodical way of answering; was papa an awkward boy, and did he eat vulgarly?"

"I have told you dear," mamma replied. how we were brought up. I never saw your papa eat ravenously while he was at home: for father was a despot at table, and any appearance at gluttony would have been quickly checked by the dreaded descent of his fork upon the table. I think it probable that later in life, when your papa became a distinguished man, and every moment was of value, he did eat quicker than was consistent with the laws of etiquette, but not when he was a toy.

"As for his awkwardness, I can readily imagine that a boy so intensely preoccupied would not appear in so favorable a light to strangers as one who would seek the society of people rather than books, and a superficial observer might have mistaken his air of abstraction for rustic bashfulness. You know that he was always absorbed in a book from the time he was three years old. Father would often send him to do an errand-to fetch wood or the like; he would start very obediently, the page he was reading, and it was necessaryto send some one after him to remind him of his errand. He certainly was very unlike white head poised upon his long, slim neck, always reminded me of a lovely, sway-

ing lily." "I have seen recently in some book," said Marguerite, "that uncle was never at ease in polite society. To be sure, he had not the manners of a dancing-master, but"—

a work that can not be too often studied. At not the manners of a dancing-master, and strange and unknown influences. say, and much as I love to drive when na- with the kindest intentions, than my dear

SPRING. Chamber's Journal. Thou of the sunny head. With lilles garlanded, And bosom fairer than the blown sea-foam; O Spring, in what waste d sert dost thou stay
While leaves await thy presence to unfold?
The branches of the lime with frost are gray,
And all imprisoned is the crocus' gold—
Come, sweet enchantress, come!

Though in the sombre west
The s ar ha h lit its crest—
e phosphor, fronting full the withered moon.
The violets are sepultured in snow,
Thy daises twinkle never in the sun, de winds throughout the ruined

And silent is the dove's melodious moan-Enchantress, hasten soon.

The day wastes dreally, through cloud and Over the watered meadows and dark vales The night comes down impetuous and fleet. And ships and citles shiver in the gales—

Arise, and bring with thee The rathe bud for the tree. The healing sunshine for the trampled grass; Loose tendrils for the boughs which bless

O fair enchantress, rise;

the eaves,
And shield the swallows in the rainy hours,
The pendent flames which the laburnum heaves, And faint scents for the wind-stirred illac flowers Enchantress, breathe and pass.

Men knew, and kissed, of old, Thy garments's glittering fold— Thy radiant footprint on the mead or waste;
Earth kindled at thine advent—altars burned
And ringing cymbals bade the hearths be gay;
But now, in sunless solitude inurned, Thou leav'st the world unto reluctant day. Oh! haste, enchantress, haste!

Between the sun and rain, The brown bee through the flowered pastures roam, There shall be music in the frozen woods, A gurgling carol in the rushing brook, An odor in the half-unbosomed bud, And dancing fox-gloves in each forest nook— Then come, enchantress, come!

TO ELOISE.

This was the last poem ever written by Brannan. My soul is sunk in utter loneliness. This mad ambitious life has come to naught; All my wild hopes are now but wrecks of thought That strew the mountain wave of my distress. Thy warm and earnest woman nature drew The honeyed sweets long treasured in my heart.
The last and dearest drop and now apart
In helpless anguish I am lost to you,
O, lost to you; and more than doubly lost, Since your disdain is all I now can claim O, what is life or love, or name, or fame To my wrecked soul:—now more than tempest "We were certainly very poor after father

O cruel fate; could no malignant foe But love's fair hand deal out my final woe.

THE ABSORBING THEME.

COMMENTS ON THE VETO.

THE PRESSURE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON THE TIONISTS THINK-OPINIONS OF SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES ON THE FINANCIAL AND POLITICAL RESULT OF THE VETO MESSAGE.

Washington among the more representative congressmen. When the congratulatory to be much pleased, and said to an intimate friend: "I do not exaggerate when I say that the desire to conscientiously discharge my duty has caused me more sleepless nights than anything that ever required my approval. The number of schemes for the financial relief of the country which been sent to me, both by have friends and those who wish well sers should have the cut of a fashionable for the party would make a little library New York tailor; but they were at all events in themselves. Some of them in their suggestions were unique; but the great mass of them were as uninteresting as a debate in congress. I have been compelled to patiently listen to the views of senators and representatives, and have listened as well to delegations and arguments of pressing friends; and I must say that if personal indent will come up for consideration on Tuesday next, it was deemed advisable by the republican senators who supported the mea-sure to hold a caucus, and agree upon some plan of action. The caucus was held after the early adjournment of the Senate today, in the room of the president pro tem., Senator Carpenter, who presided. All the republican senators who voted for the measure were present, except Senator Wright, of Iowa, and one or two others who were absent from the city. The only posimember who voted for the bill should stand by his record when the vote upon whether the bill should become a law is taken. It was argued that to change front now would be a confession that the president's judg-ment was superior to that of individual senators, and that, as their votes had been given after mouths of serious debate, adherence to their views could not possibly be construed as intending to antagonize the administration.

Senator Cameron also took occasion to announce his determination

TO STAND BY HIS VOTE to the last, and from what he had been able but with his eyes upon his book, and by the time he had reached the door he would have to glean from the democratic sen ators they completely forgotten everything outside of too, would not desert the republican friends of expansion. He had nothing to regret, and not one word to add in defense of his position. every-day boys, not only in appearance, but SenatorFerry, of Michigan, exhibited most in habits and moral qualities. Never did I evidently the deep regret and disappointment hear a coarse or profane word pass his lips; the purity of his soul was radiant in his besutiful, modest countenance; while his slender boyish figure, with the ponderous He said that he never in his political life experienced so much surprise at any action of seemed to be lighter clouds were detached the president as this. But nothing from the upper mass and swept through the circulation, and when the circulation of such circulation of su occasion will be given for the enemies of the air with inconceivable rapidity, while the of any such organization or association shall and are utterly helpless of themselves. To republican party to think that there will be any disruption of it. Senator Ferry had no severe or unkind thing so say gress—Plato's "Dialogues." and Madame "Yes," interrupted mamma, "this state- of the president, but believed he had made the great mistake—gone back entirely on his the great mass, swept across the river as charged by the comptroller of the currence latter I read aloud while in Munich, but it is current about brother. As you say, he had friends and changed his mind, under some a work that can not be too often studied. At half-past six we dress and go down to the post-office (about a hundred yards distant) for the evening mail. Half an hour later we sup, and then follows, as L. E. L. would say, "a struggle and a sacrifice," What could be more delicious than a game of croquet, a drive in the cool twilight? But Chappaqua, levely though it is, possesses a malaria that is dangerous after sunsect, they men have, I think, malaria that is dangerous after sunsect, they men have, I think, malaria that is dangerous after sunsect, they men have, I think, malaria that is dangerous after sunsect, they men have, I think, malaria that is dangerous after sunsect, they men have not the manners of a dancing-master, and be shall ontify them severally on friends of the bill were going to stand more firm than ever by it, and will, on no account, yield an iota. There is no question of this, and not one senator will chauge from the water. In a second the cloud struck the friends of the bill were going to stand more firm than ever by it, and will, on no account, yield an iota. There is no question of this, and not one senator will chauge from the water. In a second the cloud struck the friends of the bill were going to stand more firm than ever by it, and will, on no account, yield an iota. There is no question of this, and not one senator will chauge from the position be has taken up. Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, further says of the president say of the funnel dragging along the surface of the funnel dragging along the surface of the bill were going to stand more firm than ever by it, and will, on no account, yield an iota. There is no question of this, and not one senator will chauge from the water. In a second the cloud struck the first day of each month, or of the funnel dragging along the surface of the funnel dragging along the surface of the water. In a second the cloud struck the first day of each month, or of the water. In a second the cloud struck the first day of each month, or of the water. gan, Iowa and Kansas, which are the very rain, and rattling hall; the air seemed all in backbone of the republican party; and he would not even be surprised it it would di- hid the scene of destruction. The time occu-

democrats would not dare oppose him in the East. The West was not so united for inflation, especially Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Their interests are identical with the other Northern states. He appears to be alone in the belief that the veto is the breaking up of the democratic party in the East. Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, says the veto of the bill is unimportant. The doctrines of the message are fatal to the republican party, inasof the bill is unimportant. The doctrin's of the message are fatal to the republican party, inasmuch as the president's position that there must be no increase of treasury or bank notes until they shall be interchangeable with gold, makes an appeal to the people necessary and inevitable. The currency question will be the issue next, in the coming congressional elections, when the republicans of New England and the hard money democrats of the country will coalese, while the republicans of the country will coalese, while the republicans of the center, West and South, will coalese with liberal democrats, such as Holman, of Indiana, Beck, of Kentucky, and Buckner, of Missouri, who believe in frebanking and the right of the people to the bence fit of the national credit, as against the monopoly, held by the national banks of New England and New York city. Senator Fenton freely and fully in a conversation to-day expressed his opinions on the veto message and its probable consequences upon the legislation of congress and upon the republican party. "First," said he, "in common with all classes of our New York people, I rejoice in the good fortune to the country of this veto message, but there are several points in it in which I think

THE PRESIDENT IS MISTAKEN,

THE PRESIDENT IS MISTAKEN, and one in which he assumes an untenable position. It is this .- The \$14,000,000 of greenbacks, he says, have always been regarded as a reserve to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions and such as must occur where, from any cause, revenues fall below expenditures, such reserve is necessary, he says, because the fractional currency of \$50,000,000 is redeemable in legal tenders on call. "Here," said Senator Fenton, "the president assumes his right, established under the law, to the full control of the greenback reserve, which I consider a grave mistake. It is a dangerous power to assume, and a power which, if the president can be justified in exercising it under existing laws, should be taken which, if the president can be justified in exercising it under existing laws, should be taken away from him, for it is a power of \$14,000,000 expansion or contraction. Again, the president says that paper money is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin into which it can be converted. This is true of small sums of money, but not of the volume of paper currency in any country. For instance, in the volume of our paper money \$1 in gold to \$3 in paper brings paper to par with gold. In France, with a much smaller proportion than one-third of gold, their paper money is less than one-third of gold, their paper money is less than one per cent. below gold standard. We can never have resumption upon the theory that it requires a dollar in gold for every dollar we have in paper. Public confidence will cover two-thirds of the stock needed for redemption. Nevertheless, the veto rests upon the true ground of fidelity to our pledges." Senator Pratt, of Indiana. one of the steadiest supporters of the vetoed bill, appeared to day seriously perplexed with the sudden and unexpected change in the situation. He had but little to say to inquisitive visitors, beyond the expression of a hope that some way out of our existing financial difficulties satisfactory for the time being to the West and South would be discovered and adopted before the close of the sion. He is sion. He is EVIDENTLY MUCH DISAPPOINTED

in the president's unexpected line of action on not know what to think about the president's action. It has confounded and disappointed all his friends. He has killed things in Illinoisand has created a great deal of dissatisfaction among the people there. He can't say what will be the effect of it financially, in Illinois, but he thinks the president has acted in direct contravention of the wishes of the republican party there.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, says that his people will not suffer very teverally from the Senate finance the following from the Senate finance committee to-day as a substitute for the year terms of the wishes of the republican party there.

Section 1. That the act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States. le will not suffer very severely from this veto. common with the other states of the Northwest, in need of more currency, though the senator has had very few memorials from them in reeago, where speculation is apt to run a little wild there is great excitement, and also at Indiana-The New York Herald gives the following polis, another speculative center, especially in railroad enterprises. Speaking, however, for the people of Minnesota, he thought they would weather this storm without any serious dis-turbances, financial or political. The veto, however, would evidently create a wide political commotion, but he hoped there would be no disastrous results, political or otherwise, to the general interests of the country Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, regards the veto as a great political mistake. His state is by no means a unit for hard money. The lack of currency on the Pacific slope is as serious y felt as in the West and South, and it was for this reason he supported the Merrimon amendment. What the effect of the veto would be ultimately he would not at present attempt to say. Mr. Saw-yer, of Wisconsin, one of the shrewdest men on the floor, who is the only an i inflation republi-

can from his state, put the position in this wise: WE DON'T WANT ANY QUARREL. principle or inconsistency; but he did not think so, and we ought to acquiese. I never thought the bill amounted to much, and voted for it only fluence could have any weight with me, I should have signed the bill." As it is probable that the Senate bill vetoed by the president As far as the Northwestern republicans are con-West demanded something of the sort." cerned they are openly hostile to the veto, al but two, Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Waldron of Michigan, of whom the remark is made, "He is a banker and, of course, could go no other way." The democrats divide evenly, Mr. Eldridge going for inflation and Mr. Mitchell against. It was openly said that there would not be a congressman re-elected who accepted or acquiesced in the president's views in the three Northwestern states. The same assertion is made of the central West. Ohio cans by a small majority to the president by direct sympathy. A canvass that delegation gives two or three majority tive measure agreed upon was that every in the delegations of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, in all 58 mem-bers, of whom 17 are democrats. There are but 10 known of either party as opposed to some measure of inflation. Judge Buckner, of Misouri, who is a democrat, has taken a prominent part in suggesting a war on the national bank system and in favoring a treasury currenev instead. He said in conversation to-day that the large majority of the democratic mem bers had in conference resolved to make antago-nism to the national banking system their war his opinion the excitement over the policy of rigid resumption indicated in the message, rather than the veto of the bill, would in the West and South almost obilterate party lines,

THE ILLINOIS WHIRLWIND.

and it was sustained by others of eitner party.

HOW IT CAME-HOW IT LOOKED-WHAT DID AND HOW IT DISAPPEARED. A terrible whirlwind lately visited southern Illinois, in the vicinity of Alton, and some strange phenomena accompanying it are by the dense mass of clouds; then, what atmosphere on the surface of the ground was

BLUE AND GOLD. Grizzly bearded, swarthy and keen, Sits a leweler, cunning and cold; Spectral eyed, like a Bedouin, Counting his gems and gold.
Counting his chaples of Syrian jet.
The odorous amber, steeped in the sun.
The golden circlets, turquois set.
A dowry every one;

Blood red rubies, pearls like grapes, in clusters of purple, black and white; Cameo girdles for exquisite shapes; Diamond drops of light;
Jeweled masks and filigree fans,
In carved cases of tropical wood;
Aspic bracelets, buckles and bands, Clasps for mantle and hood.

Dreaming a dream of sorded gain.

The merchant keen-cyed, conning and cold, smiles in thought of a yellow rain.

Ducats and sequins of gold.

Trailing her robes of velvet and lace,
Through the luminous dimness glows,
Vloia's form of girlish grace,
And face like an Alpine rose.

She comes to look at the baubles new, To look at the rubles and strings of pearls, With light in her eyes of turquoise blue,
And light in her golden curls.
She fans herself with the fillgree fans,
Opal handled, with flame and dusk—
Giving the palms of her slender hands
The scent of ottar and musk.

She tosses the chaplet of Syrian jet And amber by, with a careies air,

And looks in vain for a jeweled net
For her beautiful golden bair.
Grizzly bearded, with spectral gleams
In the merchant's keen eye, cunning and bol Through the long day he sits and dreams Of mingled blue and gold—

Counting his wealth of baubies and toys,
Of the hoarded coin which his coffers held,
A share for the eyes of blue turquoise
And net for the hair of gold.

SHE WALKS IN BEAUTY. LORD BYRON.

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light Which heaven to gaudy day denies.

One shade the more, one ray the less. Had half impaired the nameless grace Which waves in every raven tress, Or softly lighten's o,er her face; Where thoughts serenely sweet express How pure, how dear their dwelling-place.

And on that cheek, and o'er that brow, So soft, so calm, yet eloquent, The smiles that win, the tints that glow, But tell of days in goodness spent, A mind at peace with all below. A heart whose love is innocent.

WASHINGTON. FINANCE.

THE NEW BILL IN FULL-A SUBSTITUTE FOR of MENT TO BE RESUMED JANUARY 4, 1877.

Washington, May 6 .- Mr. Sherman reported the following from the Senate finance

because they are not involved to any great extent in hazardous speculations. They are, however an ition and redemption thereof, approved June the same amount, either 3, 1874, shall hereafter be known as the

national bank act of 1864. Section 2 That section 31 of the national bank act of 1864 be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount of money whatever, by reason of the amount of their respective circulations, but the moneys required by the said section to be kept at all times on hand, shall be determined by the amount of deposits in all re-spects as provided in the said section, and such national banking associations now organized or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as a part of their reserve, one-fourth part of the coin received by it as interest on the bonds of the United States deposited as security for the circulating notes or gov-

ernment deposits. Section 3. That sections 31 and 32 of said act be amended by requiring thateach of the said associations shall within 90 days after the passage of this act, keep its lawful money reserve within its own vaults at the place where its operations of discount and deposit are carried on, and all provisions of the said sections requiring or permitting any of the said associations to keep any portion of their lawful money reserves elsewhere than in its than at its own counters, except as provided

circulation under the said acts be and the the first section of the aet approved July 12, 1870, entitled an act to provide for the redemption of the temporary three per cent. national bank notes, prohibiting to

BANKS THEREAPTER ORGANIZED a circulation of over five hundred thousand dollars, and the provise in the third section banks authorized to issue notes, reedeemable in gold coin, to \$1,000,000, and section six of said act, relating to the redistribution of the the same are hereby re to, and be governed by the rules, restric tions and limitations and possess the rights, privileges and franchises, now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to the national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal provided by the national banking act of 1864,

Section 5. That every association, organized or to be organized under the provisions of the said act and of the several acts in amendment thereof, shall at thus graphically described by an exchange: all times keep and have on deposit in the About 6 o'clock the sky was half obscured treasury of the United States, in lawful. money of the United States, a sum equal to five per cent. of the circulation to be

be presented for redemption in sums of \$1,000 or any multiple thereof almost perfectly still. At 6:10 a heavy cloud to the treasurer of the United States, the in the shape of a funnel fell, apparently from same shall be redeemed in United States charged by the comptroller of the currence quick as a flash of lightning, the small end of the funnel dragging along the surface of same, and he shall notify them severally on as then. A large dahay beeveh, then costing demptions, whereupon each association so considering that the value of the boat is notified shall fort hwithdeposit with the treas- about \$3,500, is enormously exorbitant. Luxany assistant treasurer of the United States, be forwarded to the treasury of the United States for redemption, as provided herein, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed, the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded by whom they were issued. But it such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced or rendered otherwise unfit for use they shall be forwarded to the admptroler of the currency and destroyed and seplaced as now provided by law, provided that each of said associations shall reimburse to the treasury the citations shall reimburse to the treasury the scotland, has just conferred upon him the scotland, has just conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., and within the past two

ordered by each association respectively. and the amount assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the treasurer.

Section 6. That any association organized under the act of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part, may on deposit of lawful money with the treasurer of the United States, in sums of not less than \$9,000, take the bonds which the said association has on deposit with the treasurer for security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the 19th section of the set of 1864. The outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited shall be redeemed at the treasury of the United States, and destroyed as now provided by law, provided that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below \$30,-

Section 7. The comptroller of the currency shall, under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe, cause the charter number of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may hereafter be issued by him, Section 8. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time, shall not exceed the sum of \$382,000,000, and within 30 days after the circulating notes to the amount of \$100,809,000 shall from time to time be issued to the national banking associations under this act, it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 50 per cent. of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of \$382,000,000 fixed by this section and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be \$300,000,000, and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of bonds of the United States of the character and description prescribed in this act, for United States notes to be then retired and cancelled.

Section 9. That on and after the PIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1877, any holder of United States bonds to the amount of one thousand dellars, or any

multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the treasurer of the United States, or at the office of the assistant treasurer at the city of New York, and thereupon the secretary of the treasury shall, in exchange for the said notes, deliver to such holders, an equal amount THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL—SPECIE PAY- the United States in such form as he may prescribe, of the denomination of \$50 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value at the pleasure of the United States, after 10 years from the date of their issue and bear-House currency bill: Be it enacted etc.

Section 1. That the act to provide a national at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and the secretary of the treasury may issue United tes so received, or if they are canchase bonds or to redeem the public debt at par in coin or to meet the current payments of the public service, and the said bond and interest thereon shall be exempt the payment of all from es or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under state, municipal or local authority, and the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons be made payable at the treasury of the United States, provided, however, that the secretary of the treasary, in lieu of such bonds, may redeem said notes in gold coin

of the United States. Section 10, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principle of the public debt of the United

SOUTH CAROLINA.

MINORITY REPORT OF THE JUDICIARY COM-MITTEE-SAD CONDITION OF THAT STATE

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6-Mr. Eldridge. from the judiciary committee, to-day submitted a minority report on the condition of Mr. own vaults, or requiring or permitting the re- afiairs in South Carolina and it is generally demption of its circulating notes elsewhere concurred in by the entire minority of the judiciary committee. The report for in this act, are hereby repealed Judiciary committee. The report Section 4. that section 20 of the said says that it is impossible to turn a act and the several amendments thereto, so deaf ear to the supplicating wait of 300,000 tar as they restrict the amount of notes for oppressed and despoiled citizens of that same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in only that inquiry be made into their alleged wrongs. We cannot find in the re-proaches of the conduct of the memorialists n the past any reason or justification for reloan certificates, and for an increase of the fusing the hearing they now request. Their fidelity to the constitution and laws is now unquestioned and this plea is made in respectful terms. The report recites briefly and pointedly the list of grievances complained of, and predicates from them that the charges of said act limiting the circulation of of the memorialists are true, and concludes as follows: In view of the whole, can we or can we not hesitate to recommend the appointment of a committee of both houses of congress with power and authority to go into the State of South Carolina and fully inquire and investigate into the condition cry. This was, he said, the pointy of the democracy in the West and South. He said also that in pealed. That every association here of the state and the charges and complaints pealed. That after organized shall be subject should violate and neglect a most solemn and imperative duty. The cry of that outraged and helpless and suffering people has reached our hearts as well as our understanding. That once prospering and beautiful state is on the verge of ruin. She is indeed already prostrate. A horde of thieves and robbers, wor o than any that ever intested any civilized community on earth, has her by the throat and are fast sucking her life blood. Three hundred thousand of her cit-

> The expense of living, in Alexandria and Cairo, has increased about fitty per cent. since 1862; but the expense of a voyage up \$250 per month, now commands \$750-which, urious travelers are chiefly to blame for this state of things, and I imagine that the stars and stripes cover quite as much ostentation as any other flag. The steamers take parties of twenty or thirty at £46 spiece, to the First Cataract and back in three weeks, These parties generally return in a state of violent contention, even (in one case this winter) with pending duels, which is rather a dismal view of human nature to one who has seen Abydus and Karnak,-Bayard Taylor,

izens, descendants of those who fought

and won with our fathers the battles of

American independence and liberty, are

crying to congress for redress and help. They have suffered all that humility can en-

dure. They have expansted every resource

pair and ruin.

some other lessons. Our friends will remember, too, that dear Ida was taken out of school while yet very young, to become the devoted nurse that she has since shown herself to her mother, and from the timeshe left self to her mother, and from the timeshe left some other lessons. Our friends will remember to other consider the experiment proves as successful as he has reason to hope, Mr. Tymby's efforts will place American astronside the same direction. Senator Hamili, of Maine, thought the veto the devoted nurse that she has since shown herself to her mother, and from the timeshe left some other countries.

Ided in diam eter have been taken near Taring the said notes; and within the experiment proves as obliged evently in one way, the Senate would be rytown, N. Y. If the experiment proves as successful as he has reason to hope, Mr. Tymby's efforts will place American astronside the same direction. Senator Hamili, of Maine, thought the veto the greatest act of President Grant's life; that it was other countries.

Sectiand, has just contented upon that the cost for assorting the said notes; and within the experiments. The diameter have been taken near Taring the said notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall obtain the cost for assorting the said notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall obtain the cost for assorting the said notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall obtain the cost for assorting the said notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall obtain the cost for assorting the said notes; and the cost for assorting the cost for assorting the said notes; and the cost for assorting the